

twice a week will help to permanently keep the dog in condition. Very valuable to use with Q. W. Worm Mixture to help rid badly infested dogs of worms and with Q. W. Dog Soap to help treat Mange and Eczema."

On December 4, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17827. Misbranding of D-O-D. U. S. v. 12 Small Cans of D-O-D. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24649. I. S. No. 017842. S. No. 2980.)

An examination of samples of a product, known as D-O-D, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labeling bore certain curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by its composition, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On March 29, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 small cans of D-O-D at Columbus, Ohio, consigned by the C. Nelson Smith Co., February 12, 1930, West Allis, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce from West Allis, Wis., into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of magnesium sulphate, potassium permanganate, and sodium bicarbonate.

The article was labeled in part: "For sore throat, stomach and bowel troubles * * * For gangrene, * * * sore * * * feet, barber's itch * * * cholera morbus, colic * * * sores, eczema, * * * other skin diseases."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the above-quoted statements borne on the label were false and fraudulent, since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On September 8, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17828. Misbranding of Leonardi's elixir. U. S. v. 7½ Dozen Bottles of Leonardi's Elixir. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25248. I. S. No. 6846. S. No. 3531.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Leonardi's elixir, from the herein-described interstate shipments having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

On October 31, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of seven and one-half dozen bottles of Leonardi's elixir, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by S. B. Leonardi & Co. (Inc.), New York, N. Y., in part on or about May 2, 1929, and in part on or about August 2, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended. The two lots of the article bore different labelings and were contained in packages labeled in part, respectively: "Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood" and "Leonardi's Elixir The Alterative Tonic."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, extracts of plant drugs, a small proportion of an iron compound, alcohol, sugar, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Packages labeled "Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood," carton) "Elixir for the Blood * * * contains ingredients that render it useful in conditions where the blood is depraved or impoverished extensively used as an alterative in scrofulous conditions, indolent ulcers, malarial debility, gout, chronic rheu-

matism, tertiary syphilis and chronic catarrh of the nose and throat;" (bottle label) "Elixir for the Blood;" (circular) "Elixir for the Blood. Used in Depraved or Impoverished Blood, Scrofulous Conditions, Tertiary Syphilis, Malarial Debility, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Indolent Ulcers and Chronic Catarrhal Conditions of the Nose and Throat. The Blood serves as the medium through which the organs and tissues of the body receive nutriment and dispose of effete matter. When the blood is rich and pure, the body is always in a normal, or healthy, condition. Whenever it is depraved or impoverished, the functional activity of the organs is disturbed and an unhealthy condition results. Depraved or Impoverished Blood.—When the blood is polluted or lacks its natural richness a dose of Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood should be taken three times a day, after meals, until such symptoms as loss of appetite, paleness of the skin and lassitude disappear. Scrofulous Conditions.—When the glands are enlarged or there is great loss of weight or strength as a result of a scrofulous condition, Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood should be taken three times a day, after meals. Tertiary Syphilis.—In the tertiary, or third, stage of syphilis, a tablespoonful of Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood should be taken in a little water after each meal and on going to bed by adults. On account of the chronic nature of this disease and its liability to affect the system for a great length of time, it is advisable to continue the use of the preparation for months. Malarial Debility.—When the system has been debilitated, or weakened, as a result of malarial fever, a tablespoonful of Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood should be taken by adults after each meal and before going to bed. Chronic Rheumatism.—In chronic rheumatism or gout, Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood should be taken after each meal and before retiring until relief from muscular and joint distress is obtained. * * * Chronic Catarrh of the Nose and Throat.—In chronic catarrhal conditions of the nose or throat, a dose of Leonardi's Elixir for the Blood should be taken three times a day, after meals. It is advisable to spray the nose and gargle the throat two or three times a day in order to keep the affected parts as clean as possible." packages labeled "Leonardi's Elixir The Alterative Tonic." carton) "An alterative medicine used in Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, * * * and conditions resulting from exposure or exhausting labor * * * Increases the red corpuscles * * * in the blood;" (circular) "Used in chronic rheumatism, gout * * * and conditions resulting from exposure or exhausting labor, * * * Chronic Rheumatism and Gout. * * * When the joints become painful and swollen from chronic rheumatism and gout, Leonardi's Elixir should be taken after each meal and on going to bed until relief from joint and muscular distress is obtained. * * It increases the red corpuscles * * * in the blood * * * As a Tonic in Weakened Conditions."

On December 2, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17829. Misbranding of Chewalla. U. S. v. 33 Bottles, et al., of Chewalla.
Default decrees of destruction entered. (F. & D. Nos. 25132, 25133.
I. S. Nos. 6367, 6376. S. No. 3397.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Chewalla, having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, the herein-described interstate shipments of quantities of the article located at Mobile, Ala.

On September 12, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 51 bottles of the said Chewalla at Mobile, Ala., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Chewalla Co., from New Orleans, La., in part on or about April 12, 1929, and in part on or about May 5, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Louisiana into the State of Alabama, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium iodide, acetic acid, extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, alcohol, and water, flavored with anise.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements borne on the bottle and carton labels and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "My ancestors never had rheumatism * * * an effective remedy